nans, swarm upon the bay in the summe

months to enjoy a day's sport with their rods and reels. If all the fishes in the salt water

We owe an apology to Senator JOHN SHER

MAN. He was a supporter of the great elec-

toral fraud, but he was not a member of the

Electoral tribunal, nor did he advocate the

The Mail and Express continues the laud-

able practice introduced by its new proprietor

and editor, Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, of pub-

lishing every day at the head of its leading

columns a verse of Scripture. On Wednesday

"Then he appeared to above five hundred brethren

These words are taken from the fifteenth chap

ter of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, and we invite the attention of the well-mean-

ing editor of the Mail and Express to the fact

that he quotes the verse in a mutilated and

imperfect form. In the Revised Version.

which Col. Shepard prefers, the whole verse

"Then he appeared to above five hundred brethren a

In this version the verse which we have just

riven in its completeness, is included between

semicolons, and forms part of a long period,

for His death, and of His resurrection; and,

full force of the suggestion we are about to

make to Col. SHEPARD, we will give the entire

"For I delivered unto you first of all that which also

ath been raised on the third day, according to the

scriptures; and that he appeared to CEPHAS; then to the

twelve; then he appeared to above five hundred brothren at once, of whom the greater part remain un-

to James; then to all the apostles, and lastly of all, as

into one born out of due time, he appeared to me also.

Now, we say that the whole of the passage

which we have quoted is indispensable to a

correct understanding of the proposition it

contains, and that the citation of any small

ragment, such as Col. SHEPARD has seen fit to

not all. There is in the concluding chapter

precisely this sort of fragmentary and inne-

mayhap he may change his practice and intro-

"If any man shall take away from the words of the

cut to the very life when it is least expected.

Our latest advices from EMIN Pasha are

ated Sept. 24, last year, at which time STANLEY

eking four days, had elapsed since STANLEY

rted from Yambuga on his journey of 500

but the difficulties of his route, much of

ch was through a dense forest region, were

paps greater than he anticipated. His force

wa strong enough to repel any attack, but

rater sparsely inhabited region, and the diffi-

cult of buying food may have caused delay.

STARRY solved the food problem in the famine-

striden region of Stanley Pool with great

abilit and though scant supplies may have

cause delay and losses, we have no reason as

Emp Pasha is making considerable stir in

Centra Africa, and he needs only the muni-

tions tot STANLEY has taken to him to enable

him toget on foot his projects for developing

his pronce. He needed ammunition, not for

purpose of offence, but for self-protection if

attackeen his work. Capt. Casarr in his last

letter stake of a formerly hostile King as

seeking ofriendly alliance with EMIN Pasha.

22, says at King Mwanga, with all his thou-

as Mr. Chandesires, would ruin them as a bal

park, as, inded, that Is said to be his purpose

Nowhere elseanon this island could the enor-

mous crowdero to ball games with their pres-

We would swgest the fact also that money is

and Mr. Chanes odd take warning. The great

national rifle rangeof Wimbledon, not far from

London, was oblige to acquire more ground if

rom the danger d accident. The ground

needed for this purese belonged to the Duke

of CAMBRIDGE, the Commander-in-Chief of the

British army, and the Rifle Association offered

his Grace a reasonble sum, all that the

could afford. But itwee a trifle less than the

though be is recomped as a tremendous stickler on army discrime and efficiency, and

has no other occupath, than his employment

in the army, the grizzed old royalist turner

his back upon the soldlys and sold his ground

ciation knows not whento turn. Men have a

right to dispose of ther property as they see

fit; but, considering the circumstances of this

case, the unrestrained epressions of dissatis

faction on all sides with which the Duke's act

We trust that Mr. CRANWill not imitate the

Duke. Instead of entering the Pologrounds by

tearing down the fence and running a street

through it, let him buy a liket at the gate and go in and see the game, with he will certainly

enjoy, and which with the treet cut through

would have to retire from the beautiful ground

Rhode Island's Constitution! Amendment

Carried.

PROVIDENCE, April 12. - Thre is no reason-

rote of the people. The return from some of

Congressman Causen Renentanted.

Paris, Ill., April 12.—At the Republican Convention of the Fifteenth district last night Joseph G. Cannon was renominated for Con-gress.

A Pleasant Anecdote of Mrs. Qeveland

One day last winter, while some numbers

my family were having some things macifor them a Mme. X's, Mrs. Cleveland came into an afpining room from the street. She said to Mme. X: "Guning alon

Twenty-third street just now, I was quite shused at the

attention some ladies were giving to a phingraph of mine in the window of a dry goods store, seeming to be admiring it. I wondered what they would have thought had they known the original was walking 1910ack of them." "They would have thought, mades," replied

From the Cloak, Suit, and Ladies' Weat Revi

where it is exhibited now.

has been received seemertainly justifiable.

to his other customer, and now the Rifle Ass

Duke was offered by another party, and,

it would protect the encreaching population

ent ease, combrt, and satisfaction.

avenge thenurder of Bishop HANNINGTON.

EDON, writing from Uganda on Sept.

vet tone for the success of his expedition.

les overland. He did not expect to be quite so

ad not arrived at Wadelat. Three months

Scripture truth. This is the warning:

the things which are written in this book.

til now, but some are fallen saleep; then he appea

passage from beginning to end:

treating of the death of Christ, of the reason

in the greater part remain until now, but

is as follows:

ome are fallen asleep."

ply in the market must soon fall short.

bill creating the 8 to 7 Commission.

Let the mossbunker men go outside.

1886.

The year 1388 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-bined foes of Democracy in its own State, true b its convictions, truthful before all else, and urless in the cause of truth and right. THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen

pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, --- 1 50

Weekly - - - - - - 1 00 Address THE SUN, New York.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1888.

Where We are Heading. Our valued free trading colleague, the

ington Post, fails to get the true inwardness of affairs when all it sees is this: "Our always esteemed contemporary, Tax Sux, has advanced to the position of undisputed primacy among

the New York ergans of stalwart protection. ans of the Presidential campaign Tox Sun only great issue of the Presidential campaign in some plants itself on the Republican side, and with dazzling sudacity takes the head of the procession, while the Re-publican organs, big and little, trudge on behind, amazed at the pace of their leader."

THE SUN'S prime purpose is to save to the Democracy the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and with them the next Presidential election.

Our contemporary talks about an issue. The great issue that was before the Fiftieth Congress, when it assembled four months ago, was the reduction of the revenue and the prevention of the surplus. No party was ever favored with such a chance to relieve a country of a condition of danger, and thereby achieve certain success in the ensuing election, as that which awaited the Democracy last December. Unfortunately, however, President CLEVELAND, though apparently appreciating the mischief of the situation, undertook to make reduction of the tariff the exclusive issue, and a reduction of such a nature that, even if it should be permitted to pass through Congress, it was certain to be rejected by a mafority of the electoral votes. Thus the great opportunity was shoved aside, and Democratic chances were consequently diminished if not seriously imperilled.

Against this effort THE SUN has earnestly and constantly protested, and it looks now as though our protests would avail. At any rate, we are not looking out for the procession behind us of which our contemporary speaks, but for the future and solidity of the United Democracy.

The field where that great organization has been in the habit of conducting its most important operations is not composed of the States of Kentucky and Texas, or of the District of Columbia, but of the three great manufacturing States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The responsible Democratic leaders having falled so far to present unmistakably the Issue which would have carried those States and the election beyond peradventure, it is the duty of all sincere Democrats to prevent the formulation of such an issue as would lead to certain defeat; and that is the purpose of the Democratic procession in which THE SUN is to-day marching and bearing the banner of labor, of union, and, we hope, of victory.

The City Delegation to St. Louis. The Democratic State Convention, which

will assemble at the Academy of Music on May 15, is charged with the duty, under the terms of the State Committee's call, of electing "four delegates at large and two alternate delegates at large, and two delegates and two alternate delegates from each Congress district to attend the National Demo ratic Convention, to be held at St. Louis on June 5, 1888." The number of delegates that New York

will have in the National Convention is 72, of whom 68 will be chosen by the several districts and 4 by the State at large. By, common consent, and according to party usage, the choice of the delegates at large will be governed by geographical considerations. It is believed by some at present that Governor HILL may be chosen to head the delegation, and to represent the southern tier of counties, and that either W. S. BISSELL, DANIEL N. LOCKWOOD, or Gen. DOYLE, all of Buffalo, will represent the western end. WILLIAM H. MURTHA will probably be the choice of the Kings county embers, if he does not go as a district delegate. In any event, Brooklyn will have one of the four delegates at large.

The city of New York will send eighteen district delegates. One of its Assembly districts, the Twenty-fourth, is joined with Westchester to make up the Fourteenth Congress district, and will probably choose a single delegate, Westchester choosing the other. This arrangement and one delegate at large will give New York twenty votes in the St. Louis Convention, of which Tammany Hall and the County Democracy will each furnish half. Much may occur be tween now and May 15 to change the composition of the city's representation, but as things stand now, the probabilities point pretty clearly to the following as the dele

gates most likely to be selected: Delegate at large from New York city-Bounks

Pussoy, County Democracy.

COCKRAY, TAMMENY. Westchester Congress district delegate-Hunar D

Sixth Congress district (First, Third, Fifth, Eighth and Binth wards)-Jone J. Gonnar, Tammany, and MICHAEL C. MURPHY. County Democracy.

Seventh Congress district (Second, Fourth, Sixt) Fourteenth, and Fifteenth wards)-CHARLES F. McLEAR, mmany, and Eswarp Coores, County Democracy.

Eighth Congress district (Seventh, Tenth, and Thirseenth wards)-Monra Henrang, Tammany, and Tru-OTHY J. CAMPBELL, County Democracy.

Ninth Congress district (Eleventh and Seventeent wards)-Jone Railly, Tammany, and William Steinway, Tenth Congress district (Eighteenth and Twenty

first wards)-Ricuand Chonus, Tammany, and Maunic J. Power, County Democracy. Eleventh Congress district (Eighteenth and Twen

tieth wards and part of the Twenty-second ward)-GROSON W. PLUNEITY (probably), Tammany, and THOMAS Costican, County Democracy. Tweifth Congress district (Nineteenth ward)-Jaune

A. PLACE, Tammany, and EDWARD KRARNEY, County De-Thirteenth Congress district (Twelfth ward and part

second ward)—Hous J. Guart. Tammany, and four R. Pattows, County Demogracy. The delegate about whose selection there

is most doubt is Senator PLURETT in the Eleventh. He is quite strongly opposed both in his own organization and by Judge HENRY MURRAY, the County Democracy leader in the Seventeenth Assembly district Should he not go to St. Louis, a new arrange ment of the Tammany delegates is probable with Sheriff GRANT in PLUNEITT'S place. and Commissioner CROKER in GRANT'S. Th former's place from the Tenth would in that event probably be given to WIL-LIAM R. GRACE, whose relations prior to leaving for Europe were entirely friendly with the Tammany leaders, and less so with his old associates of the County Democracy. The delegation as now outlined is, in many respects, a strong one. Col. FELLOWS and BOURKE COCKBAN are orators of singular eloquence and effectiveness. Congressman Campbell and Senator MURPHY are admirable parliamentarians,

Messrs. Cooper, Strinway, and Flack are the 1st of next July. business men of high repute, and Commissioner CROKER and Judge Power are party leaders of skill, courage, and experience, and

The End of the Deadlock.

conspicuously capable of representing to ad

vantage the two great organizations. Tam-

We congratulate the noble band of filibusters in the House of Representatives upon

many Hall and the County Democracy.

They have done several things. They have demonstrated once more the potency of this sharp but two-edged weapon of irregular warfare. It should be taken in hand with reluctance and on solemn conviction of duty. and only when some great principle or some far-reaching public interest is at stake Once grasped, it should be wielded vigorous ly and perseveringly. Time and again it has proved itself, in the hands of a resolute minority, the safeguard of liberty and right against prevalent error or deliberate oppres sion. Don't speak disrespectfully of the code of dilatory tactics, whatever may be thought of the sufficiency of the Direct Tax bill as a cause for its employment. The fillbuster has been needed at the front before this. He may be needed again. The fillbusters, under the capable and de

termined leadership of Gen. OATES and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, have certainly succeeded in postponing until after the Democratic Convention, and until after the Presidential canvass, a question big with danger to Democratic harmony. If the Southern free traders in the House are really as much exercised a they seem to be over the proposition to refund to the States the direct taxes collected from some of the States in 1861, and to wipe out the obligation in the case of the States that never paid their share, why, perhaps it is better for the United Democracy that the difference of opinion should be talked out in the soberness that comes with the fallen eaves of autumn and in the coolness of December's frosts. Perhaps in the mean while Gen. OATES and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE can succeed in opening the eyes of the Southern free trade Democrats in the Senate, who voted for this same bill in the belief that it was an innocent and equitable measure. We frankly say that as at present advised this is our own understanding of the character of the Direct Tax bill. But if fifty or sixty Southern and free trade Democrats so influential and energetic as are Gen. Oates and Mr. BRECKINGIDGE and the other ex-fillibusters, do in fact regard the bill as "the most revo lutionary and pernicious doctrine that ever found lodgment in the human brain." and if they can get so crazy wild over it that they are unwilling to have it discussed and voted on, by all means let's put it off till after election. The States which paid have waited for the money twenty-seven years already. They can afford to wait a few months longer, even though there is no in-

terest accumulating. The main thing accomplished by the filibustering free traders, however, is a horizontal reduction in the prospect of reaching a vote on the MILLS Tariff bill before the Democratic Convention nominates a candidate for President. When the fillbusters began proceedings on Monday of last week there remained to Congress fifty-four working days in which to adopt in whole or in part, or to repudiate in whole or in part, the dations of Mr. CLEVELAND's mes sage of last December. The time for full discussion and intelligent action was short enough then. It had been shortened by the unfortunate illness of Mr. MILLS, from overwork and nervous excitement, just at a critical period in the progress of his meas ure. Now, his free trade friends from the Southern districts suddenly begin to filibuster over an independent affair, that dropped, as it were, from the clouds, and they manage to delay for ten or eleven days all the other legislative business of the House. The available time for disposing of the tariff question before the St. Louis Convention meets is cut down from fifty-four to fortythree days. Practically, we may say there

be done before the fiscal year ends, forty days are not enough for tariff tevision That is the most notable thing which the filibusters have accomplished. If it were in fact the intention and desire of the free trade Democrats in Congress to avoil a vote on Mr. MILLS'S revision of Mr. (LEVELAND'S suggestions until after Mr. CLEVELAND'S successor has been nominated, and to carry over into the Presidential canvast in a vague. unsettled shape the problem of the tariff and the remedy for the condition which confronts us, the unexpected and extraorlinary conduct of the free trade filibusters with regard to the Direct Tax bill could not have come more opportunely.

are forty days left. With the indispensable

work on the appropriations bills that must

An Example for Mayor Capin. If Mayor Chapin of Brooklynis as fortunate in his selections as the Mapr of New York was two years ago, he will do that town a great service in gratifying the demand now made upon him for thappointment of two or three women members of the Board of Education.

Since Mrs. AGNEW and Miss Dogge wer appointed by Mayor Grace in 1886as Commissioners of Education, they have distinguished themselves for diligence and ability in the performance of their duties, and their fitness for such public factions has been the more fully demonstrated the longer they have remained in office They have carefully studied into the worting of the school system, more especially star as the education of their own sex is congraed. and have formed opinions and convictions with regard to the subject which they main tain in the Board of Education withereas dignity, intelligence, and courage.

When the project of transforming the Normal School into a pretentious colleg for romen was under consideration in the Board last month, the most statesmanke views expressed came from these lake They opposed the scheme, first, because ege was not demanded, and would hurtful, rather than beneficial, to the dents, and, next, because it involved a vition of the sound doctrine of home rule.

The majority of their male colleagues v on the other side, and one of them tried browbeat Mrs. AGNEW because she tool larger and a founder view of the questi

but neither she neMiss Dongs could be builled out of her evictions, and they both voted with the minty opposed to the meas-ure. These two fairl public servants did not believe in company the public to sup-port a college for won when they wanted only a training school women teachers, and in taking away in them the right of determining their owaxpenditures.

Mrs. Agnew and he Donge stood up bravely for the publinterests and for a sound political princin and they deserve the more credit because the opposition, and the sort of opposin, which they encountered in a Board of tich they were the only women members.

therefore, Mayor GPIN can find in Brooklyn two ladies of val courage and ability—and we do not dot that there are such in that great complity—we advise him to hasten to appoint um to the Board of Education when the vancies occur on

Parliamentary Obsaction.

The proceedings in the buse of Representatives during the passweek will be studied with peculiar interest n the other side of the Atlantic by the wocates and the opponents of the closure stem now enforced in the House of Commo. The gag rule adopted in the latter asset by—the rule whereby discussion and dilary motions may be summarily stopped by majority of one, and a vote on the main qution before the House compelled—has been fended by the supposed practice of our polar cham-ber. We have often pointed out at oven if American precedents existed of peremptory and decisive kind desired the Tory politicians, they could not fairly applied

the rights of minorities are saguarded neither by a fully coordinate Sens nor by a veto power in the Executive, nor an independent Supreme Court exposiing a written Constitution. The argument against the closurence h which the voice of Ireland, and inde of all minorities, is now virtually stifledn the British House of Commons, has beemade incomparably stronger by the pro now afforded that a small fraction of thehembers of our popular chamber have it itheir power to block for a long period the leels of legislation, and thus avert the passe of

a measure which does not meet with

approval. It turns out that in the Hou of

Representatives what we call fillbustering

to a country in whose House of pmmons

tead of being easily pinioned and mused like Irish or Gladstonian obstructionistsicomplete masters of the situation. That is to say-and we invite English n iamentarians to take notice-under the ru of procedure in our House of Represen tives, a small group of forty members, if d ciplined, determined and skilfully led, has practically as much power to thwart unwe come legislation as if they formed a majo ity. If such means of obstruction were possessed at Westminster by the 86 Parnell ite members, it would be impossible for the Tory Government to pass the Local Government bill, or even the appropriations for the current year, unless they first offered reasonable satisfaction to the claims of Ireland. So, too, in the French Chamber of Deputies, if such a power of resistance were lodged in a small minority as has been exhibited at Washington by the friends of Mr. OATES, a legislative deadlock might be produced at any time, and a Ministerial crisis would probably follow.

Depew and Cullom.

It seems indisputable that Mr. DEPEW is at present the first favorite in the race for the BLAINE cup. It becomes a matter of curious speculation who should be selected to be his running mate. It may be urged that such speculation is barren and unprofitable, but it is at least disinterested and impartial. A candidacy so graceful and rotund as Mr. DEPEW's invites study.

Of course if Mr. DEPEW is to go on the ticket, some Western man must go on with him. The only objection to Mr. DEPEW being his relations with a gigantic railroad corporation, some Western man with a passion for regulating or ruining railroads must be sought for, so that the ticket may be both corporation and anti-corporation.

Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM of Illinois foster father and guardian of inter-State commerce regulation, thinks he wants to be President; but perhaps the Vice-Presidency s nearer his size if less to his mind. With Mr. Depew standing on railroad corporations, and Mr. CULLOM sitting on them, the Republican ticket would offer inducements to both factions.

Or if something more drastic in the way of a Vice-President is demanded. Senator WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON might answer. His friends in the Iowa Legislature seem to think that railroads ought to carry freight and passengers for nothing. That is extreme ground enough to frighten conservative people; but the Grangers, Wheels, Farmers Alliances, and what not in the West would not object, and Allison might be held to counterpoise and counteract DEPEW. Possibly Mr. ALLISON may think himself too great a man for the Vice-Presidency; but he is fairly modest after all, and a post once held by JEFFERSON, CALHOUN. and ARTHUR is surely not too restricted for the Senator from Iowa.

Either Allison or Cullon would do very well as an assistant to Mr. DEPEW.

The First Gun.

The expectations of shrewd political observers were but fulfilled by the publication last Tuesday of a violent Republican attack upon Governor HILL. The Republican and Mugwump press were combined together, and the explanation is not difficult.

As the fact becomes more clearly under stood that Governor HILL is steadily becoming more prominent as a possible nominee of the national Democracy for the next election. the Republican and Mugwump organs are getting their batteries rendy. They soberly affirmed that the gun set off on Tuesday was large. But the Governor has not been touched. The shot didn't even whistle past his ears. It failed to reach him. There was

nothing to the explosion but noise. Yet it was the first gun of the sort with any pretensions as to size. Others will be heard n the natural course of events, not one, but broadsides, the effect of which will be to compliment Governor Hill, and to furnish a pretty suggestive pointer for the United

The bill prohibiting the use of purse nets nd pound nets in the waters of the Baritan Bay within the jurisdiction of this State, which has passed the Asssembly, is a good bill. It is aimed directly at the rich fellows engaged in the menhaden business. There are only a few small fishing grounds left in New York Bay. The rest have been utterly destroyed by over netting, garbage dumping, and the abomina ole oil nuisance. And now the menhaden men who have the ocean to draw from, are beginning to invade the neighborhood of the Rari-tan Bay, estensibly to eatch messbunkers, but in reality to capture food fish for their oil but ness. Other people want fish as well as the menhaden monopolists. Poor men make a liv-ing at fishing in the season, and hosts of an-glers, for the most part peaceable and jolly Ger-

THE SQUADRON AT PENSACOLA.

The Series of Manmayres Regun by the Vessels of the North Atlantic Station. are to become the exclusive property of the members of the menhaden fraternity, the sup-WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The fleet practice els under Rear Admiral Luce's command, which was prolonged at Newport late into the autumn, has already been resumed in the Gulf, The Richmond, Capt, Robert Boyd; the Atlanta, Capt, Francis M. Bunce; the Ossipee, Commander W. B. Hoff, and the Yantic, Commander O. F. Heverman, are assembled at will be joined by the Galena, Commander C. M. Chester.

These five vessels constitute the entire force in commission on the North Atlantic station although there are two or three other possible accessions, such as the Boston, Dispatch, and Pensacola, now on special service or awaiting assignment. This naval array is not a formidable one, as modern marine armaments go, three out of the five vessels being of the third ate and all but one old-timers of the wooden war ship period. But, at least, there has been a little gain over the previous drill at Pensacola, since the squadron now possesses in the Atlanta one steel vessel, fitted up with the latest appliances and supplied with a battery of modern guns. Perhaps the most gratifying event that has occurred in the navy, and certainly the most important since the opening of the present year, has been the Atlanta's demonstration of her seagoing qualities in her voyage to the West Indies. It had been predicted that the peculiar form of construction given to this vessel and the Boston, designed to allow a free aweep to their heavy bow and stern guns, would cause them to labor heavily in bad weather, and to suffer greatly by the rush of seas over the deck. The voyage of the Atlanta to Hayt and Aspinwall showed that these fears had been exaggerated, and her officers and crew seem well satisfied with her behavior in any weather. latest appliances and supplied with a battery hat our readers may at once appreciate the

weather.

But although the Atlanta is the only vessel in the senuatron which is at all up to the times, there is no less need of practice with such means as are at command. Secretary Whitney pointed out this fact in his instructions to Admiral Jouett for the previous drills at Key West and Pensacola: "Although the ships and guns of your squadron are not of modern construction, the principles governing naval warfare may be clearly illustrated by the vessels thus brought together, and the importance of exercising in squadron cannot be overestimated." The navni brigade has accordingly been landed at Magnolia Bluff, about 600 strong, and has established a camp of instruction to be known as Camp Osceola, under Commander Heyerman as immediate commander of the encampment. The camp will be occupied until the middle or end of next week, and drills in the tactics and firing at targets with small arms and with machine guns will be assiduously carried on, with dress parades at night, which will help to entertain visitors. Next week the regatta at Pensacola connot indicate much progress in haval strongth over its prodecessor of two years ago. Competitive target practice with the great guns will require the Atlanta's battery to be heavily handicapped in order to be brought of the common level, and steam tactics will only disclose afresh the prevailing poverty in speed. A torpedo drill could not bring out anywhere a single torpedo boat proper, or a solitary nutumobile torpedo in the entire squadron. But there is at least one point in which improvement may be fairly expected. In the former display at Pensacola there was a said want of trustworthiness in the shrapnel, and also two shells exploded at the muzzle of the gun. Out of forty-three firings on one day there were twenty-three total misses of the target, mostly ascribable to imperiect ammunition; while on another day there were nearly fifty per cent. weather.

But although the Atlanta is the only vessel

adopt, neither does justice to the purpose of a true sense of what is intended. But this is of the New Testament a warning against curate extraction from the Bible into which Col. SHEPARD has been led; and we trust he will prayerfully consider this warning, so that duce a new method more in accordance with book of this prophecy. God shall take away his part from the tree of life, and out of the floly City, and from. Of course we shall not presume to admonish a theologian so learned and so plous as Col. question has since received proper attention and that better results in this respect will be witnessed both at Ponsaoda and elsewher during the present year's naval drills. SHEPARD, but the unjustified use of words of Holy Writ is like a two-edged sword, which may

Thirteen Henry George Men in Congress

From the Waterbury American. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- There is quite colony of Henry George men in Washington and several of them are able, fearless, and enterprising. They have an organization and it a quiet way are pushing their propaganda in quarters where it is believed their do the most good. The movement has been well managed, the more startling and radica phases of it being kept in the background and an endeavor made to give it a thoroughly scientific and philanthropic This, it was shrowdly seen, was absolutely necessary in Washington whose people are more out of sympathy with any movement of this kind than the inhabitants of any other section or city of the country. The average Washingtonian, having had no political functions to discharge for many years, has lost all interest in politics, and thinks of the labor question and the great brood of kindred subjects which are of the daily life almost of the people of other cities as things which can affect him only in the smallest degree, and in which it would be a waste of time and energy to try t get up any interest. So it will be understood that those who undertook to get up a Henry George society in Washington had a difficul sands of oldiers, is in great fear of EMIN task before them. Yet they claim to have suc and suspen that the English will yet come to ceeded very well so far, and one of the leading schievements and hopes for the future.

We wishe present a popular appeal to our good fellowitizen. Mr. Chang to let the Pologrounds alog. To cut a street through them. Why," he said, "you would fiardly believe it, but I have found no less than thirteen members of Congress who are practically Henry George men. Some of them do not acknowl edge it; in fact, they would no doubt deny it if publicly charged with holding to George's theories; but in private life they readily acknowledge that they think his conclusions on not the sole eal of life. Popularity is a great and desirable quality. A similar effort to Mr. the land question are correct. There is a very strong George man in the House, and we hope to get him to startle the country with a bold Chane's has jut been carried out successfully single-tax speech before the close of the sesin England by avery distinguished individual.

This pronounced George man is said to be Tillman of South Carolina. Most of the other George men are also said to be Democrats. The single-tax propagandists are very anxious to gain a strong foothold in Washington, for they feel that whatever they do here will count for much more in the country at large than if done elsewhere.

THE ANTI-EMBALMING BILL

Remarks of a Country Undertaker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The coun. try undertakers are not at the bottom of the bill against embalming. Proportionately there are just as many undertakers in the country who can do a good job at embaiming as there are in the city. Mr. Eickelberg says the country undertaker is against it on account of losing the furnishing of the collin. Now, if friends do not want the city undertaker to furnish the could when the body is embalmed, would it not be just as handy to cut it into a rough box and send it home? As he says, they need to send it in an ic-box. This part is only child stalk. If the country undertaker had to depend for a living that the country undertaker had to depend for a living that the country undertaker who they would be a very skim one. The undertaker who knows anything about emuslaming or emulaining fluids and who would try to have such a lift passed, ought te leave the profession altogether. There is no embalming fluid that I know of but is more or less a disinfectant. Some of the fluids are perfect, and when they are they help to desirely disease, more or less, making it better for the people generally. If I had to give up using embalming fluid I would not be willing to continue in the businessarying it boute to my own. Family. Undertaker Benedict speaks with sense when he says the ice box is dangerous in carrying disease from one house to another. I have not used an ice box more than six times in six years, for my pairons have got educated to embalming, and I think it would be very hard to get them to go back to the use of the ice box. There is no undertaker that understands his business that would embalm a body that he was doubtful about, and furthermore, the undertaker gets the doctor's certificate setting forth its cases of death of the form of the country undertakers.

A practical undertaker. the city undertaker to furnish the coffin when the body is embalmed, would it not be just as handy to put it into able doubt that the proposed amendment to the Constitution extending to suffrage has been adopted by the necessary three-fifths RONDOUT, April 10. A practical undertaker.

vote of the people. The return from some of the towns have been hopelessismixed up, and there is no help for it until theoficial count, which is set for between the rest and third Tuesdays in November next, sut despite all discrepancies there is a margir of 490 or 590 over the necessary three-fifths, and it is fair to presume that the official count will discover discrepancies on the other side as well, if any are needed to insure the necessary votes. But it is unlikely that more votes will be needed. The Blissard Did Kill the Sparrows. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Trapper" of Brooklyn asks in yesterday's Sun: Have your any of your readers noticed the disappearance of the nglish sparrow since the blizzard? Previous to that storm the tree in our back yard used

Previous to that storm the tree in our back yard used to be as bird full of the chattering sparrows as a cherry tree in its prime is full of blossoms in spring time. Since then we can count about one to ten formerly where they congregated in social confat. Among the branches of the tree. We found a number of the tree where they congregated the confat among the tangle of the borse exceeds the distributions that any the tree of the borse exceeds that do the store of the tree of the borse exceeds that do the store of the tree of th

New York, April 12, 1888. A Swimming Challenge.

TO THE EDITOROF THE SUN-Sir: I. Duncan Miller of New York, want to meet Billy Johnston of Newark to swim three matches, as follows: Quarier mile, half mile, and mile, for 2500 each match. An answer brongh Tuz New will oblige.

604 Wast Prayers extra STALE.

A Gratultone Insuit. Countryman (in front of opera house)-What's Mister-Götterdammerung. Countryman (Indignanily)—Is that the way ye answer a foller when he asks a civil question?

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Invitations Prepared for the President an

Mayor Hewitt presided at the meeting of the Centennial Committee, which is preparing to celebrate the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. Elegant invitations were signed by Mayor Hewitt Elbridge T. Gerry, and other officers of the committee, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, and the Suprem Court. Each invitation was handsomely engrossed and neatly bound in a tasteful form by secretary Clarence B. Bowen.

Philip Schuyler, from the Sub-Committee or Military and Industrial Parade, made a repor which was adopted. It was their duty to estimate approximately the expenditure of the elebration, including the military and industrial parade. The committee suggests a reviewing stand in Wall street, and fixes the cost of the parade at \$70,000, excluding cost o cost of the parade at \$70,000, excluding cost of entertaining individual guests and transportation. Eibridge T. Gerry reported to the Committee on Plan and Scope a recommendation that the reports of Mr. Schuyler on the parade and of Mr. Stuyvesant Fish on the method of raising funds be adopted. This includes the passage of bills now pending in the Legislature, making April 30, 1889, a contemnial holiday, and appropriating \$20,000 for the celebration. Another bill authorizes the Foard of Estimate and Apportionment to make an appropriation. The following gentlemen have been added to the committee:

committee:
To the Sub-Committee on States—Jaz. W. Husted,
Jacob A. Cautor, John E. Pine.
To the Sub-Committee on Navy—S. Nicholas Kuns,
Copt. Henry Erhen, Ogden Geelst,
To the Sub-Committee on Entertainment—Robt. Goelet,
With K. Vanderbill, Win Wandorf Astor, Win Jay, Ward Wm. K. Vanderphi, Will.
McAllister,
To the Sub-Committee on Finance—Darlus O. Mills
Tiether T., Wilson, henry B. Hyue, John A. Stewart Loran C. Murzay. To the Sab-Committee on Art—Honry G. Marquand, P. Hopkinson Smith, Frank D. Millet, Vias, Henry Riet of Philadelphia, and Ches, Parsons, A. W. Drake, and Oriver b. Perry of Jurier's, the Control, and Scribber's magazines respectively.

To the veneral Committee—Alfred R. Conkling, Rott.
Rutter, Chas. F. Allen. Wm. H. Eissell, Alexander Knox,
Robt. H. Shannon, Joseph C. Jackson.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Two Views on a Recent Move. From the Boston Datty Globe (Democratic). The rank and file of the veterans of Massa chusetts are honored by this appointment to an imper tant Federal office of one of their number, the lier

President Cleveland has now set the seal of his approval upon Mr. Lovering and the influences which sought his appointment as United States Marshal for

Well, what does it mean? It stands first of all for self stultification on the part of the President. It is a tri-umph for the machine, and a big one. It is a op thrown to the machine on the eye of the Presidential campaign, and is the kind of "practical politics" that will

The Vistor of a Pros Trader From the Washington Post,

When the St. Louis Convention shall have done its work, we hope to hear Tun Sex bid adien to the other high protection organs and see it come over to our side form-Cleveland and free wool.

not benefit the Administration in this State.

The Great Western Democratic Organ Sur From the Kanner City Times,

He is one of the most sensible, practical pen-handed railroad men this country has ever pro apprehended, as far-reaching and as disastrous as that of 1877, Mr. Depew was asked his opinion of such things as strikes in general, and the threatened one in particucommittees, hear their demands, and remedy their grievances when it is possible to do so and when their demands are just and reasonable. The main elements of success in this world are good sense, good temper, and minding your own business.

Truer words no prophet ever spoke from the days of Abraham to the days of John the Baptist. The t all along in these desperate labor troubles has be trouble of an immense ditch. Neither the employer no the employee could cross over to one another. Many times perhaps, they did not care to cross. There wa hatred on the one hand and discain on the other. The patrician litted up his garments and the projectarian laid down his pickaxe and his shovel. The reasoning was that for 0,000 years capital and labor had been at dagpers' points, and that capital had always won.

who own railroads and the men who work railroads should not get together. Depew's advice is the key note. Consult first and strike afterward.

Blaine and Cleveland Not the Only Possible

From the Albany Times It seems almost incredible that the Republic of declination. That they do so is beyond a doubt. Even the Tribute, his most intimate organ, frequently exhibits its tendency to a belief that the nomination will have to be given to him. Such men as Senators Robertson and Arnold still speak hopefully of Mr. Blaine's nomina tion, and others equally prominent and inducatial in the Republican party evon go so far as to consider his letter of declination a bold move to compel a unanimous nom-ination. In all this, the Republican party seems not to consider that it is confessing a most deplorable poverty of resource in men. It virtually declares that it has no leader but this one, who has once been beaten, and who has declined a second contest. In this we would be more liberal than the Republicans themselves. There are men yet in their party who would make a strong run; some, perhaps, who would make as strong a run as

The Democratic party so far has avoided this self-de preciating attitude. There is no man in it who does not know that available and deserving candidates are pleut ful. While Administration organs all turn to Cleveian as the sunflower turns to the sun, not one has yet bo declared that he is the only alternative as a candidate They have hardly more than the one reason for favoring him above the other eminent men of the party, that he is already in, and that to name another candidate is to discredit his Administration. Not one claims for him the remarkable ability which would, aside from his possession of the Presidency, make him the leader, par ex-cellence, in the coming national contest. Not one now can even point to any extraordinary soccess at the polls, on which to base the argument of availability, and on which chiefly the argument of availability was made in favor of his nomination four years ago. He is by no means the sole alignative of his party. Had he in the interval between his phenomenal ma-

ority for Governor in 1882, and his nomination for Precident in 1994, gone before the people of this Sinte for any other place than President, and had escaped with only LO47 purality (which he did receive as a candidate for President), would any one anywhere ever have thought of nominating him for the Presidency, or

QUEER WRINKLES.

Henry Weights. Flossic (a little Murray Hill girl)-Mamma,

was George Washington a great man?
Sother-Yea Gen;
Floode (alter some (thought).-Was he as great a man, namma, as Mr. McAllister?

Justifiable Pride.

Brown-You are looking bright and happy this morning, Dumley. Dumley—Yes: I'm out of debt at last. Every bill I owed was outlawed yesterday. I fell you, Brown a man feels like a man when he is square with the world.

Boing His Own Work, "Yes," he said, "I'm tired. I've spent the whole day practising on a type-writer machine, and it's

Unappreclated Efforts. Young Husband-Er-what kind of cake is

this, my dear? Young Wife—Marble cake, Algernon. Isn't it nice? Young Hishand—Spiendid. If there was enough of it it would make a nice from for a public building. An Acute Disappointment.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)-Quickly, Penelope, rome to the window! Miss Pensions (overturning a table in her haste)—Oh, who is it, manning a tasis in her nates)—Oh, Mrs. Waldo (impressively)—That gentleman, Penelope, is the Key, Joseph Cook! Mrs. Penelope—the pahaw, mamma: from your ex-cited manner i thought it must be either Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Keily.

They were at the Central Park menagerie. "Do you know, Miss Maude." he said, "that the hu-man eye, when fixed upon the eye of a brute, has a mar-

velious effect?"
"Does it? she ashed.
"Yes, now watch me paralyze that timer."
Long and fixedly he gazed at the menarch of the juncle, when suddenly the frightened animal threw hack lik head and yawned; then sicked its paws enjoyably, and inaguely cleains its syes, dreamed of farther lodie, and chasing fritish noblemen over elephanis' back.
"Marvellous!" exclaimed Miss Maude, "and now let us go and see Mr. Crowley."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

John G. Heckscher has been doing some tall trout fishing on the South Side Club's grounds on Long Island. He sent up two or three baskets of beauties the other day. One trout that weighed two and a quarter prunds found its way to the St. James Rotel, where it was sampled by Capt. Conner, William J. Florence, Lawrence Jeroma, Tom. Ochiltres, Wright Sanford, Cel. Brown, ex-Judge

Mr. Florence and Capt. Couner sail for Europe on the Etruria to morrow. The comedian is going to London to look at a play he has bought. It is called "The Den." and is by Herman Merville—a four-act comedy. Mr. Florence will be in New York again in four weeks.

About eighteen months ago Tux Sux reported the existence in Chicago of a concern called the Towel Company for supplying offices with towels and soap. The article was headed, "A Chance to Make a Fortune," and recommended the establishment of such a company in New York. This city has now three such concerns They distribute very preity towal racks mirrors, brushes and combs, soap, and four towels a month, the ordinary price being 75 cents a month.

Our American decorators have hit upon a very pretty effect for door panets and windows by making sheets of rough crystal in little pieces leaded together like stained glass. This is an American invention of only two or three years ago. The glass is cast in a lump and ther hammered to places and bits of uniform size whose surfaces somewhat approach flatness. Panes and panels made in this way scintillate like great jewels, have the advantage of appearing opaque, and yet transmit light

Some of the latest pretty ceiling effects in freecoing are now made by painting on canvas instead of on phaser. The grain of the canvas produces a tone that cannot be gotten on a smooth wall.

The building going up on the site of the rains of the late fireworks fire in Broadway presents a novelty in the shape of lintols of copper. All this work was to have been done in terra cotta, but the contractor failed in his work, and to save time this experiment was tried. In delights the architect and builder and all who have seen it. Dissolved copper treated electrically is deposited on plaster casts, and produces work that is better than that made by casting the molten metal in mot requires no trimming or finishing with edged tools.

Forces is divided on the question of starting a fund for a new club building. Some of the ladies are quite content with inexpensive lunches and a good deal of talk at Belmonico's. They are timid about incurring poes-niary responsibilities. They are afraid of speculators in real estate. They say: "Let well enough alone. We have got along very well without handling much money. Let us keep aloof from complications." Others are very auxious to spread out—to have a fine club house and make Scrosis a momentous thing. And the members are talking it over at every meeting.

If one of the most sensational stories of crooked legis lation in Albany is true, two conspicuous men in this State must be tremendously relieved by Jacob Sharp's death, for the story is that they broke into his bedroom while he was asleep in the Morton House and stole from him the bribe that they wanted but could not get him to give them. It was after the successful fight for the Gen-eral Surface Railrond bill, and both these men were con-nected with the Jenate and in Sharp's interest. At the critical moment they raised their prices, and the understanding is that Sharp said he would pay it, but after the bill was passed he only paid what he had dret agreed to. He came to New York that night, and so did the two politicians, and toward morning they broke into his room and took several thousand dollars out of his pocket. The story goes that they saw that he would not dure to do anything about it, and the story ends that he did not do anything about it.

Vice-Commodore Fish of the Atlantic Yacht Club, with Mr. George W. Chauncey and other Brooklyn yacht en-thusiasts on board, sailed the Grayling to Sandy Book and back yesterday in a spanking breeze. It was the trial trip of the Grayling after the alterations made by Designer Burgess. The altered keel and the ballast on the outside, in true Burgess style, have added materially to the racing qualities of the Grayling, and the Vice-Commodore and his friends are delighted at the change.

Mr. Harry C. Duval of Seventh Regiment, yachting, and amateur photographer fame, has just received from his friend, Lieut. Bohmer of the Emperor Frederick's army, two of the needle gans used in the Franco-Prus sian war. In view of the recent improvements in guns, Mr. Duval's treasures rank as curiosities, and he will present them to his company, the Ninth, in which be is apparently as much interested as the ordinary militiaian is in his best girl.

Some managers of New York theatres are frequently come managers of see for interesting requests tricked into sending lickets in response to notes spuriously signed "Clara Morris," "Edwin Booth," and with the names of other great men and women in the strend life. Yesterday the managers of the Kden Musbe received a note asking for tickets, and signed "John T. Haymond." Raymond has been dead nearly two years, but the managers admired the nerve of the applicant so much that they responded favorably.

SUNDEAMS.

-A firm of Albany clothiers have a novel way of drawing custom. They hire a brass band, clear their store of all stock, and then give a public reception -Here's an advertisement that appeared the other day in an Ithaca newspaper.

A NICE-LOOKING WIDOW!

Fifty years of are, who is tired of living alone, and has a nice larin pleasantly located, would like to correspond with some respectable gentleman, with a view to marrimony. Address like Sarie, Ithaca, N. Y.

-It is reported that it has been found unprofitable to ship from the East to the West all the print-ed material used by the Postal Department when the paper can be bought and the printing done in St. Louis and milte as well. So branches of the Gev Printing Office are to be established in these cities

-Sam Small is making preparations to begin a big prohibition crusade in Georgia. He is hav-ing a tent built that will cover 10,000 persons, and when it is done it will be sent to Atlanta, where sariy next month Mr. Small, assisted by prominent probit will begin a two weeks' meeting, after which he will go

-There is one man in Washington Territory who has had enough of advertising for "a correspondent." He did it, and a very nice letter came from Wheeling. He answered and received many more nice letters, and, becoming much interested in the writer, went Fast to meet the young lady, and after his 2,000-mile journey discovered that the letters had all been written by a young man.

-Gov. Gordon and several other prominent Georgia men have on foot a scheme for converting about 2,000 acres of land in Twiggs county into a national hunting ground. They propose to enclose the entire tract with suitable fencing and stock it with d er, turkeys, partridge, rabbits, 'possums, and coops, build a hotel and club house and make it the great hunting park of the United States. ... The Emperor William was not without

humor, and loved a guiet joke. It is told that once at a hunt the huntamen laid twenty-eight head of game be-fore him, which they said that he had killed. He smiled and quoted: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Addings
"For is it not a miracle that I should have killed twentyeight head while I had only twenty-five cartridges !" -Manager Brown of the rolling mill at

Findlay, title, drew \$500 from the bank the other day, and, putting the package of bills in an outride pocket of his overcoat, walked up the railroad track to the mills. A train passed him, and a spark fell from the smekestack into his pecket. When he discovered it the figs had earen clear through the centre of the bills leaving only the two ends of each bill unharmed. It was lacky that enough of the money was left to be redeemed.

—City Forester Doogue of Boston, who for

ten years has been trying to find an effective remedy against the incre-se of canker worms and other parasitic like in trees, thinks that he has discovered a compound which, if injected into trees, will do much toward the desired end. He says that last year he had eighty trees on Boston Common that were entirely free from harm. This year a number of trees have been "vaccinated" before the sap started. All this is quite contrary to a recent statement in Garden and Forest, that "b singring trees with nostrums is an old and full

-A citizen of Bangor, Me., intending to deceive, told his wife that he was going fishing, and de-parted bearing with him her hopes for good luck. He went to the fish dealer, told him to send up a lot of pickerel about tea time, and then sat in with the boys all day in a game of draw. At nightfull be went home and asked his wife if the fish which he had caught had been sent up. He said that he had left them at the market. She said they had. Would he like to see them? He would. She led the way to the kitchen and demurely pointed to a peck of clams. The fish dealer had got the orders mixed. The Bangor man says that

ty is the best policy. The best known of the cannibal tribes on the Upper Congo are the Bangaia, who yelled "meat" very joudly when they chased Stanley down the river, but who have conceived the idea that their recent interbut who have conceived the idea that their seem; intercourse with the whites has given them considerable poisis and lifted them several points higher in the social
space than the neighboring tribes. For two years past
they have been utilized as Congo State soldiers, steamhoat hands, and station laborers. They drass in Manchester cottons, carry guns, and have acquired a smattering of the French language. They used to make warfor cannibal purposes upon the people of Ngomba and
nowadays when a steambout draws up at Ngombe with
a lot of Bangala on board the people flock down to the
river and heap shuse upon the sancient enemy with all
the epithets at their command. To this torrest of Couse
billinguage to the Bangala have only one response. They
collest at the prow of the boat and shout "Savagnal newages!" at the top of their inner. Travellers my it is eainteresting speciacie to see these reformed canables
thus vaunting their superior civilination.

The Power of the Human Eye.